

of this Sportmen's Convention may become public benefactors, far beyond their highest calculations; and so we would earnestly invite them to the vigorous prosecution of these grand ideas.

The Colored Men's Convention at Birmingham has for its object the ratification of our full election of the new State constitution (equal suffrage); and with the agitation started by this convention we may expect that a general discussion soon will follow among the journals of the two political parties. In having General Grant and his administration on their side our colored fellow citizens have a tower of strength; and so we doubt not the republicans of New York this coming fall will fight the fight of equal rights without dodging as they have dodged it heretofore.

The Latest Batch of Murders.

We have been compelled to chronicle within the four past days an unusual number of murders, murderous assaults, murder trials and murderous accidents. On Monday we published an account of a shooting affray at Wittsburg, Arkansas, in which two men were severely but not fatally wounded; of the McConnell murder trial now in progress at Jacksonville, Illinois; of the examination and commitment of two of the three Spanish sailors who are charged with having made, on the 25th ult., a murderous assault on two men with the same Malay clasp-knife, ten inches long, with which one of these sailors afterwards tried to stab a woman; of an old and respectable citizen, so badly beaten on last Sunday morning that it is thought he will not survive his injuries; of a drunken brute, who had knocked his wife down senseless, closed both her eyes with his fists, pulled all the hair out of about six inches of her scalp, kicked her violently about the head and body, and would doubtless have murdered her, in the presence of her three children, had not an officer arrived in time to prevent it; of the murderous assault with a hatchet by a Scotchman in Brooklyn upon his wife; of a man arrested in Jersey City on the charge of trying to kill his wife with a knife; of a man found lying insensible in a pool of blood on Saturday night, after having been attacked and unmercifully beaten by two unknown assailants; of a boy, five years old, run over and mortally injured, on the Eighth avenue, by a reckless Jehu, and of a girl, six years old, run over and killed by a Brooklyn car. On Tuesday we had to add to this black list the execution of a negro murderer in Virginia; the murder of a husband in Illinois by his wife, who shot him dead as he stood at her bedside with a babe in his arms; the beating of a man over the head with an iron bar in Cherry street; a pitched battle in East Thirty-ninth street, in which a brother was struck with an axe and his sister with a knife in the hands of an infuriated combatant; and the unintentional killing of a young German fisherman by a night watchman.

On Wednesday the murderous catalogue was continued by the shooting and killing of a man in Ohio by a neighbor, of whose wife the former had spoken disrespectfully; additional facts as to the shooting of the young German who was fishing on an East river pier; the alleged throwing of a wife, by her husband, out of a second story window; the bloody beating of a young man by a First street liquor dealer, and the terrible tragedy in Williamsburg on Tuesday afternoon, in which one brother-in-law assaulted another and was shot, receiving two mortal bullet wounds in the left breast, near the heart. On Thursday, our gloomy record of murder was extended by further details of the Dixon murder in Illinois; an account of a desperate assault with a hatchet by one workman upon another, in this city; a telegram of the recent horrible Indian murders in Kansas; additional testimony in relation to the Williamsburg tragedy, and the confession and death sentence of the wretch who lately, in Charlestown, Mass., cut off the head of his brother-in-law with a sausage axe. The bare enumeration of the different cases in this latest batch of murders is heart-sickening. It should suffice to cure the public of all morbid sympathy with murderers, to fortify impartial juries and independent judges in their determination to discharge their duty, and to caution Governors of States against indulging too freely in the exercise of their pardoning power.

GENERAL DIX—FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—"A HAPPY ACCORD."—The farewell banquet given by his countrymen in Paris to General Dix was an elegant affair. The great feature of the occasion, of course, was the farewell speech of our retiring ambassador. It was a speech on the destiny and policy of the United States. He said that our policy "was not war, but improvement; not devastation, but fraternity; not aggression, for the accession of territory was certain by friendly arrangements, and not by injustice or violence." We hope that these assurances will serve to calm the fears of both France and England as to the aggressive designs of General Grant. We have reason to believe, however, that through the convincing representations of General Dix Napoleon III is fully assured of the maintenance of a "happy accord" between France and the United States; indeed, with his graceful retirement from Mexico there was nothing left for a misunderstanding between the two countries. Mr. Washburne, as our Minister at Paris, will have an easy time; for events and the representations of our position by his predecessor have made the way plain and smooth before him.

THE HOTEL WAITERS' STRIKE.

The hotel waiters still continue on a strike for an advance of five dollars per month; and Early Closing Hall, No. 267 Bowery, was filled all day yesterday with the motley crowd of the strikers. A resolution was passed last night appointing a committee of conference to wait upon the proprietors of the various hotels, and represent to them that the waiters are willing to accept any amicable settlement of the dispute, but that they are resolved to hold out for what they considered to be only their just dues. The committee appointed will have the desired interview this morning, and it is expected that they will report thereon in the course of the day. The two hotel waiters in the Everett House are filling in with waiters at the advance price, and is reported to be giving preference to those who are members of the Union.

The strikers now number about 400, and are from the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Clarendon, Fifth Avenue and New York Hotels. A number of pickets are out, who will bring any information as to the movements of the landladies.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Captain General Dulce Deposed by a Spanish Mob in Cuba.

REVOLUTION IN HAVANA.

Espinar Put at the Head of Government.

Successes of General Jordan and His Filibusters.

PATRIOT VICTORIES IN THE EAST.

Spanish Volunteers Compel the Governor of Matanzas to Resign.

BLOODY RIOT IN WALES.

Many Persons Killed and Wounded.

CUBA.

More Arms Landed—Patriot Victory Near Villa Clara—The Mob Accuse General Pelaez.

HAVANA, June 3, 1869. The steamer *Volcans*, from the East, reports having sighted a schooner which had landed munitions of war on a part of the island adjacent to the bay of Nipe. The schooner was just leaving when the steamer saw her.

At Villa Clara an engagement has taken place between a force of patriots (said to be two hundred in number and supposed to be a part of General Canby's command) and one company of Spanish troops. A passenger who has arrived from the locality saw twenty of the troops dead upon the field. All the others were either wounded or captured except three. As this is the Spanish account of the affair the numbers of the patriots are doubtless much exaggerated.

General Pelaez, who has been recently relieved of the command of the Villa Clara district, has arrived here. He is accused of selling Salvo conductos. The volunteers are greatly incensed against him and assailed the palace to search for him, but not finding him, they retired. General Pelaez is safe on board the *Volcans*.

The Spanish Mob Search for General Pelaez—His Escape—They Depose General Dulce—Refuse Him Time to Telegraph to Madrid—General Explains in Command—He is Powerless Against the Mob of Volunteers—Spanish Fears for the Future.

HAVANA, June 3, 1869. A revolution has taken place here within the last twenty-four hours. The Spanish volunteers have compelled General Dulce to surrender the government of the island to General Espinar, the second in command, who will administer pending the arrival of the new Captain General, Caballero de Rodas, from Spain.

The immediate cause of this revolutionary movement was the protection accorded by General Dulce to General Pelaez, who has been lately removed from the command of the Villa Clara district. General Pelaez is accused by popular rumor of having received \$70,000 from the patriots. When he arrived at Cienfuegos, on his way to this capital, the volunteers there became very riotous and would not permit him to land.

He arrived here on Monday, and the volunteers being advised of his coming, surrounded the Telegrafo Hotel, armed with tin horns and all kinds of noise-producing instruments, to receive him. The proprietor of the hotel assured them he was not there, and opened his doors to enable them to search the house.

The volunteers then proceeded to the Plaza de Armas, fronting the palace, and at once entered the palace without opposition from the guard. General Dulce was very indignant at this outrage and told them to search everywhere.

Yesterday the officers and men of the volunteers determined to demand the abdication of the Captain General. The streets were crowded with riotous volunteers during the whole night, the crowd on the Plaza de Armas frequently exclaiming, "Death to Dulce!"

A committee of one colonel and one soldier from each battalion had an interview with General Dulce this morning and demanded his immediate relinquishment of the government.

Dulce asked time to communicate by telegraph with the government in Madrid, which was refused, and at nine o'clock this morning he surrendered the command.

The volunteers then dispersed, and matters may probably remain quiet until General Rodas arrives, though General Espinar is powerless against the volunteers, who now have full control, and are really the governing power of the island.

It is suspected that General Pelaez has gone to Key West.

Advices from Santiago of the 27th ultimo state that the expedition under General Jordan, which landed in the Bay of Nipe, has escaped into the interior, leaving some war material, including four cannon, for want of transportation. The government accounts are much exaggerated, and the landing causes great depression among the Spaniards and anxiety about the uncertain future.

More Volunteers Mob Law—The Governor of Matanzas Deposed—Patriot Victory in Havana—Expected Departure of General Dulce.

HAVANA, June 3, 1869.

The volunteers in Matanzas, following the example of those in Havana, assembled before the Government Palace there and demanded the immediate resignation of the Governor of Matanzas. Their demand was acceded to, and Colonel Leon is now acting as Governor. No outrages were committed, and at last accounts order was maintained.

The city of Havana remains exceedingly quiet, but the public anxiety is intense.

A special steamer has been ordered to be in readiness to convey General Dulce to Spain, and it is expected he will depart within a day or two.

Several Suspected Officials to be Relieved—The Insurgents Gaining Advantages Over the Troops.

HAVANA, June 3, 1869.

Several lieutenant governors and civil officers of high rank, accused of connivance with the rebels, are to be immediately relieved of their offices.

The insurgents, in several recent encounters, have gained slight advantages over the troops.

Our Minister to Mexico to Leave for Vera Cruz on Sunday—Havana Markets.

HAVANA, June 3, 1869.

Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, the new Minister of the United States to Mexico, will sail from here on the 6th inst. on board the French steamer *Vera Cruz*.

The sugar market is flat. Sales were made to-day on the basis of 8 1/2 and 8 3/4 cents per arroba for No. 12 Dutch standard.

Exchange on London, 13 1/4 and 13 1/2 per cent.

premium; on United States, short sight, in currency, 23 and 27 per cent discount.

Departure of a Detachment of General Jordan's Command from the South—Their Safe Landing Reported—An Ex-Confederate Colonel in Command.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1869. A Cuban expedition left the Southern coast on the 20th of May. It numbered 475 men, who are a part of General Jordan's command. All of them are ex-Confederate and Confederate soldiers. From reliable information received by interested parties here it is learned that the men and munitions of war have safely landed and joined the Cuban forces. The expedition was in charge of a distinguished colonel of the Confederate army, from Louisiana, Colonel De Russy.

Safe Arrival of General Jordan and the Filibusters in the Insurgent Camp—The Spaniards Repulsed by Them Everywhere.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1869. Letters from Cuba received here this morning by Cuban sympathizers state that the force under General Jordan had succeeded in joining the Cuban forces after several fights, in all of which the Spaniards were repulsed with serious losses. It is stated that the losses of Jordan were slight, not over forty-five in killed and wounded, and that he saved his artillery and arms and ammunition. He had with him 1,700 new rifles of the most approved pattern.

Riot in Wales—Several Persons Killed and Many Wounded—How the Disturbance Originated—Continued Criticisms on the Alabama Claims.

LONDON, June 3, 1869. Despatches have been received to-day from Mold, a small town in the northern part of Wales, giving the details of a formidable riot which occurred there last evening, whereby several lives were lost and many persons injured. An attempt was made to rescue two prisoners in the hands of the Sheriff. The Sheriff and his guard resisted manfully, but the mob being too strong it was found necessary to call out the military force, which fired upon the rioters, killing four of them instantly and wounding many more. At the date of the last despatches the town was quiet and the prisoners still in custody.

The London Standard still continues to discuss the Alabama claims and the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

The London Daily News hopes that Minister Motley will assist England to forget the treaty that was recently rejected.

The London Standard felicitates Mr. Motley on his recent speeches and hopes that England will be able to reciprocate his sentiments.

The London Standard on the Alabama Question.

LONDON, June 3, 1869. The *Evening Standard* to-day, in a leading editorial, says it believes America does not wish for war in the utter absence of any reasonable motive for war. Mr. Motley's assurances are well timed and appropriate. The *Standard* is confident that as soon as the irritation caused by the too animated discussion of the questions at issue subsides men on both sides of the Atlantic will be ready and eager to hold out their hands to each other.

The Life Peerage Question—The Bill in Committee—Nomination of Mr. Peabody as Trustee of the Hudson Bay Company.

LONDON, June 3, 1869. In the House of Lords, to-day, the bill for the creation of life peerages passed in committee, with an amendment limiting the number of peers to be created under its provisions to two annually.

Sir Stafford Northcote has nominated Mr. George Peabody to be trustee of the Hudson Bay Company, vice Sir J. Emerson Tennent, resigned.

Statement of the Bank of England.

LONDON, June 3, 1869. The statement of the Bank of England has been published to-day. The amount of bullion in vault has increased £440,000 since last week.

GERMANY.

Assembling of the Zollverein—The King's Speech—Death of Dr. Hengstenberg.

BERLIN, June 3, 1869. The Parliament of the Zollverein assembled to-day. The session was opened with a speech delivered in the name of the King. The speech announces the extension of the Zollverein, assures Hamburg that her commercial facilities will be greatly improved, and concludes with a declaration that the united government of Germany is sure of the zeal and fervor of the Deputies for the promotion of the national interests.

Dr. Ernest William Hengstenberg, the eminent theologian of Bonn, died to-day, aged sixty-seven.

FRANCE.

Statement of the Bank of France.

PARIS, June 3, 1869. The weekly statement of the Bank of France, published to-day, shows an increase of the amount of specie in vault of 11,000,000.

Object of the Ernest Burdet Mission to Mexico.

PARIS, June 3, 1869. Ernest Burdet, whose arrival at the city of Mexico is announced, went from St. Thomas under the authorization of the French government to look after French interests in Mexico.

CHINA.

No Important News from the Celestial Empire—The Japanese Rebellion—A Fleet Sent to Hakodadi.

LONDON, June 3, 1869. Advice from Hong Kong to May 11 have reached London. The Chinese news is meagre and unimportant. The civil war in Japan continued. The Mikado had sent a powerful fleet against the rebels at Hakodadi. It was reported that French officers supported and aided the rebels there.

KANSAS.

The Last Indian Massacre—Fleeting Mention of the Dead—Indian Medicine.

LEAVENWORTH, June 3, 1869. The *Times and Conservative* has received the following particulars of the Indian massacre: The tongues and heads were cut out of the dead bodies; the calves of their legs were slit down and tied under their shoes; pieces of flesh were cut from their backs; pieces of telegraph wire stuck into the bodies; the ears cut off and heads scalped. The Indians boiled the hearts of their victims for medicine.

The Swedish settlers who were attacked all lived in one house. Only those were killed who left the house and attempted to reach a place of greater security. Those who remained in the house were not molested. This occurred in two instances. The calamity is mainly attributable to the lack of arms. Whenever a gun was fired the savages made no sign.

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads—Elections of Directors.

CHICAGO, June 3, 1869. The stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company met in this city to-day and elected the following directors: Henry Keep, William H. Baxter, John M. Burke, Benjamin Nathan, M. L. Bykes, Jr.; James H. Benedict, George Scott, John Bloodgood, P. F. James, W. P. Gurney, Russell Sage and Anthony O. Dulman, of New York; J. L. Ten-havefey, of Amsterdam, Holland; H. B. Rosen, John B. Turner and George L. Dunlap, of Chicago; Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee. The following officers were elected: Henry Keep, President; Henry H. Pierson, Vice President and Financial Agent; L. S. Sykes, Secretary; Vice President; Albert L. Pritchard, Secretary and Treasurer.

At a meeting of the newly elected directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, held at the Sherman House this evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John F. Tracy, President and General Superintendent; E. Cook, Secretary; J. W. Thompson, Treasurer; J. B. Sherman, Assistant Treasurer; W. Dunham, Register; P. A. Hall, Assistant General Superintendent, and John F. Tracy, E. Cook, David D. B. Allen, and W. L. Scott, Executive Committee.

CALIFORNIA.

General Thomas in San Francisco—Sale of State Tidal Lands.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3, 1869. The steamer *Montana*, from Panama, arrived here this morning.

General Thomas, the new commander of the Division of the Pacific, was serenaded at the Cosmopolitan Hotel last night. Senator Williams, of Oregon, was also serenaded, and responded in a brief speech. The Democratic Club of this city has appointed a committee to make suitable arrangements for the reception of Senator Cassery and Congressman Alexander. We are expected here on Saturday next.

The French gunboat *Lamantou* Piquet, which arrived here from Panama on the 25th ult., infected a smallpox, was released from quarantine yesterday.

The sale of the State tidal lands within the limits of San Francisco commenced yesterday under the direction of the State Tide and Commissioners. The attendance was large and the prices were higher than was anticipated.

TEXAS.

The Military Trials at Jefferson—A Long Trial in Prospect.

JEFFERSON, June 2, 1869. In the military trial to-day Richard Figueroa, who had turned State evidence, and is the strongest witness for the prosecution, was placed on the stand. At first he stated that he did not wish to give evidence, as General Canby expected more of him than he could tell, and had this morning threatened him with prosecution and punishment for perjury if he did not tell all he had stated privately; also that he would be tried for the crime with the balance. He only recanted after a few persons, including General Canby, had expressed their interest in the matter and the scene created much feeling. His testimony was not concluded. One or two more freedmen have been examined and sworn every day. A trial will last three months.

VIRGINIA.

General Canby Refuses to Force Negro Equality Upon Virginians—The Wheat Crop Injured by Rust.

RICHMOND, June 3, 1869. The committee appointed by the Colored State Convention waited on General Canby to-day with a petition that he should issue an order giving colored people equal rights in cars and on steamboats. General Canby declined to interfere in the matter and referred them to the courts, as the proper place for the redress of any grievance that may exist.

Rust has appeared in the wheat in this vicinity and the crop about here will be reduced one-half.

General Lee has expressed himself in favor of the adoption of the expurgated constitution and the election of Mr. Walker, the candidate of the conservative republicans, for Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Meeting of the Synod of the Reformed Church of America.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1869. The members of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America assembled this morning at the hour appointed. The report of the board of directors, accompanied by the following documents, was read and referred to the committees of professorate. The report shows that the following bequests were received:—From the executors of Mrs. Fanny Jewett, \$1,000; from the executors of Rachel Berry, \$1,000; from the executors of Mrs. Martha R. Lefferts, \$2,000; from the executors of Mrs. Ann Hertrig, \$10,000; from the executors of Lucas J. Voorhis, \$1,000. The board received from Mr. Samuel B. Schifferlin a donation of \$3,000.

The following sum has also been received:—The Hope College endowment fund, \$2,800. The Widows' fund amounts to \$29,192.10. The collections from churches during the past year amounted to \$1,500.22. The arrears of the classes for contingent expenses on the last instant amounted to \$1,500.52. The arrears of the classes on the last instant, for the assessment to increase the permanent fund of the General Synod, amounted to \$6,175.30.

Communications were received from the classes of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania, denouncing it in very powerful terms, and suggesting ideas of trying to have Freemasonry totally abolished.

A communication was received from the classes of Wisconsin, referring to the Committee on Overtures; also one from the classes of New Brunswick, which was as follows:—The classes of New Brunswick, at their regular spring session, passed the following resolution:—Resolved, That the General Synod be requested to consider the propriety of its holding stock in incorporated companies, especially those which are engaged in the sale of liquor.

Referred to the Committee on Overtures. Also one from the consistory of the North Church of Newark inviting the Synod to hold their next annual meeting in that city. After some little discussion the invitation was accepted.

The report of the committee appointed by the last Synod to prepare a new hymn book for the Reformed Church was read and its consideration was postponed until the afternoon session.

Convention of Universalists at Reading.

READING, June 3, 1869. The thirty-eighth annual State Convention of the Universalist denomination convened here yesterday afternoon. Seven clergymen and twelve lay delegates were in attendance. A number of associations were represented. Rev. Moses Ballou, of Philadelphia, was re-elected president of the Convention. The main business was to secure a more permanent organization of the association, and to secure the appointment of a financial secretary to exercise a general business supervision over the affairs of all churches connected with the organization. The Rev. E. S. Brooks, D. D., of Henry Moore and Lewis Briner were elected delegates to the United States General Convention to be held at Buffalo on the third Wednesday in September.

The Murder Trials at Carlisle—Schoeppe Found Guilty.

CARLISLE, June 3, 1869. At the conclusion of the Schoeppe murder trial the defendant was found guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury at one o'clock P. M. went to their room and returned into the court at five o'clock with the above verdict. The counsel for the defence made the usual motion for a new trial.

Adrian Tins, who was with the murder of Henry Stamm, near Shippensburg, in this county, in the beginning of January last, was this afternoon arraigned by the District Attorney and pleaded guilty to the murder. The court will, to-morrow, pass on the testimony on the part of the Commonwealth in order to determine the degree of guilt.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Inauguration of Governor Stearns—The Governor's Message—Favorable Condition of the State Finances—Decrease in Railroad Values—The Fifteenth Amendment.

CONCORD, June 3, 1869. Governor Stearns was inaugurated to-day and delivered his message. It exhibits a reduction of the state debt during the year of \$350,000, leaving the entire indebtedness at the present time \$1,137,000. The same rate of reduction as last year will extinguish the debt in about eight years. The Governor recommends that a uniform rate of taxation be imposed on all foreign insurance companies doing business in the State, with proper provisions to secure the payment of the same—a rate of one per cent on the amount of premiums received each year would give an annual revenue of about \$140,000.

The proposition of incorporation of interest in account of their importance in value and because all other industries so materially depend upon them, and also because the pursuit of agriculture is an eminently favorable to that intelligence, virtue and independence of character which are essential to the preservation of the Republic.

In regard to railroad matters the Governor says that this cost of construction of the present railroads in this State has been about \$21,500,000, of which considerably more than one-half has been foreign capital. The estimated value of the same roads is now about \$19,000,000, showing a loss of \$2,500,000, or more than fifty-five per cent of the original cost to the stockholders. The total dividends paid for the service of years would make an average of less than three and one-half per cent per annum on the investment.

The data show that while the public is enjoying the advantages of the roads the stockholders are on the whole, are receiving but a low rate of interest on the capital invested in them. The manufacturing and other material interests are represented by a satisfactory condition. In connection with the Governor referred to the suffrage amendment to the constitution which the Legislature is to act upon, and expressed the belief that with the adoption of this amendment and the use of the money provided by the national administration under the reconstruction measures of Congress all the States recently in rebellion will at no distant day resume their place in the Union; and with the old element of discord removed we may rejoice in anticipation of the blessing which will flow from a permanent and abiding peace.

On retiring from office Governor Hartman delivered a brief valedictory address to the Legislature, in which he congratulated the members upon the general prosperity of the State and expressed his gratitude to the people for the confidence reposed in him during his term of office. He then introduced to the Legislature the Governor elect.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The International Boat Race—Harvard's Reply to Cambridge's.

CAMBRIDGE, June 3, 1869. JOHN H. GOLME, Esq., President Cambridge University Boat Club, Cambridge, England.

SIR—Your letter reached us some time ago, and would have been answered sooner but that some delay has been caused, partly by a change of officers in our club. But we hope that you have construed our silence into consent, as we shall be only too glad to grant you the favor requested.

Hoping that your May races may have resulted in such a manner as to have decided you to select a four, I remain, sir, yours, very truly,

ALDEN P. LORING, Captain Harvard University Boat Club.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, June 3.—4.30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92 1/2 for money and 92 1/2 for the account. United States five-twenty bonds quiet and steady at 90 1/2. Stocks quiet. Erie 1 3/4; Illinois, 90; Atlantic and Great Western, 22.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, June 3.—The Bourse is steady. Rentes, 71 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 3.—4.30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 11 1/2; middling Orleans, 11 1/2. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Wheat, 8s. 8d. per cental for California white, 8s. 8d. for No. 2 red Western.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 3.—Turpentine, 27s. 6d. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, June 3.—Petroleum, 1s. 6d. per gallon for refined, and 10d. 1/2 for spirits; market firm. Tallow closed at 45s. 0d. per cwt.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, June 3.—Closing.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 96 1/2, a steady for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, June 3.—Evening.—Cotton closed at 143 1/2. 50c. per cwt. for tree ordinary, on spot.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

THE WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest European news by the Cable up to the hour of publication; also Telegraphic Despatches from Cuba, Mexico and other points. It also contains the Current News of the Week; the Fashions; Amusements; Fables; Foreign Intelligence; Scientific, Artistic, Sporting, Religious and Literary Intelligence; Washington News; Obituary Notices; Editorial articles on the prominent topics of the day; our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Foot and Shoe Markets; Commercial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS.—Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Five copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Died. MALLOY.—On Thursday, June 3, of scarlet fever, MARY, eldest daughter of John and Ann Malloy, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 32 East Twelfth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

[For other Deaths see Ninth Page.]

A Fine Complexion.—A Beautiful and Voluptuous skin, free from all blemishes, can be produced by BURNETT'S KALISTON, which, unlike other cosmetics, produces a healthy action of the capillary system, and of the sebaceous glands, and of the skin in general. For sale by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College place, and by all druggists.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.—Burnett's Ceanine, the most perfect and the best preparation in the world for harsh and dry hair, irritation of the scalp, baldness and dandruff.

A—Save 25 per cent by Purchasing your Silvers direct from the manufacturers. FORD & TIPPIN, Silversmiths 787 and 789 Broadway, corner of Tenth street.

A—Ladies' Faces Enamelled, also the Preparation for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSON, 70 Broadway.

All Finest French, English, German, American Oil and Water Color Chromes, Engravings, Lithographs, elegantly framed. Cheapest in New York. JAMES SKELDING BRADLEY, 17 Liberty street.

A—Old Mirror, Portrait, Painting and Picture Frames repaired, sold. Cheapest in New York. JAMES SKELDING BRADLEY, 17 Liberty street.